

Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1827.

[NO. 144.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By LEMUEL BINGHAM,

At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

Relief for Stammering.

THE Rev. Thomas P. Hunt informs the citizens of North-Carolina that, by authority of Mrs. Leigh, he has appointed John B. Cottrell and Dr. D. R. Dunlap, of Charlotte, N. Carolina, Agents for correcting impediments of speech.

The above named agents having received full instruction and authority, give notice to the community in general, that they are prepared to receive Stammerers of every grade at the residence of Dr. D. R. Dunlap, in Charlotte, where he or Mr. Cottrell may at all times be found. They do not hesitate to warrant a cure (on condition of their attention to instruction) to all who may come well recommended for integrity and honesty; and no others need apply. Children, above three years of age, of respectable parents, will be received. From this it may be understood, that all adults must bring certificates of their standing in society. Adults may be cured in from one to ten days; children require longer time. Prices are regulated by circumstances, and will be made known on application. Board can be had on reasonable terms.

N. B. Mr. J. B. Cottrell was a stammerer of the worst kind, and has been cured on Mrs. Leigh's system.

Charlotte, June 27, 1827.—3mt49
The editor of the *Pioneer*, Yorkville, and of the *Carolinian*, Salisbury, will publish the above three times, and forward their bills for payment.

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, *Latin Prosody for the use of Schools*, by Wm. Hooper, Professor of Rhetoric and Logic in the University of N. Carolina. This prosody will be found to contain far more copious rules for penultimate and middle syllables than are to be met with in other school systems, at the same time that it is more compendious. It is used in the University, and it will be an advantage to those designed for that Institution, to make use of it in their preparatory course. 5442

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT I. DINKINS.
Charlotte, April 20, 1826. *80

Lots for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree from the Court of Equity to me directed, on Monday, the 27th day of August next, being the Monday of our County Court, I shall expose to public sale, at the Court-House in Charlotte, five Lots, lying on the north side of Tryon street, formerly the property of A. Frew, dec'd. viz: No. 33, 34, 41, 42 and 43. A credit of one and two years will be given, the purchaser paying interest from the date and giving bond and security, negotiable at the Bank of Newbern, Charlotte Branch.

As the above lots, with their improvements, are valuable and well situated for business of any kind, all who wish to secure a bargain would do well to attend between the hours of 10 & 4.

D. R. DUNLAP, C. M. E.
Mecklenburg County, N. C. }
July 10, 1827. }
644—pr. adv. \$2.

Precarious Times.

ALL those that are indebted to the estate of John Gilmer, Esq. by note, are requested to come forward and renew their notes and give security between this and the August court, or they may expect to find them in the hands of an officer.

DAN ALEXANDER, Adm'r.
July 24, 1827.—3443

Notice.

I DO hereby forbid all persons from paying Mr. Hugh Harris, of Providence Settlement, any money on my account, after this date; as his receipt will not be considered as a discharge of the debt.

JOHN M. HAPPOULT.
Providence, N. C. July 31, 1827.—3443

Apprentices.

WANTED, at this Office, two boys, 15 or 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the Printing Business.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled, 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Constable's Warrants,
For sale, at this Office.

New Medical & Drug Store.

E. WILLEY & CO.

ARE now receiving and opening, in Salisbury, a very general supply of MEDICINE, DRUGS, &c. which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, on terms accommodating to the times.

Arrangements being made at the North, they will be constantly receiving all articles in their line, of the latest importations.

E. WILLEY, having devoted fifteen years to the *Practice of Physic*, flatters himself that he shall be enabled, by paying strict personal attention to the *Apothecary Business*, and particularly to the chemical and compound preparations, to please all those who may wish to purchase.

Country Physicians, Merchants, and other individuals, are respectfully invited to call and supply themselves; or, by sending their orders, they shall be as faithfully dealt with as by personal application.

Salisbury, June 1, 1827.—6443

Stolen.

FROM the subscriber's stable in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. on the night of the 20th inst. two gray HORSES, one of them having a dark mane and tail, 7 years old, and a scar on his right hind pastern joint, occasioned by a rope; the other horse is 10 or 11 years old, rather whiter than the other; both in good order and shod before, when stolen. They are of the common size, but heavy built. A man, who calls his name William Dean, is suspected to be the thief. Dean was missing the same time the horses were. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, broad across the forehead, but his face tapers towards the chin, with a very large mouth; rather stoop shouldered, unpleasant countenance, and down look; boasts much of his manhood and is fond of mimicking the Dutch brogue, and of gambling, and says he is a carpenter by trade. Had a blue cloth coat with a black velvet collar, gray casinet pantaloons, and black hat with a low tapered crown and broad rim. Fifty dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, or his delivery to me in Concord, N. C. together with both or either of the horses. Any information sent me to the Post-Office in this place, will be thankfully received.

JNO. E. MAHAN.

Concord, N. C. July 25, 1827.—40

New Watches & Jewellery.

Thomas Trotter & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have received and offer for sale a few gold and silver patent lever Watches, (gentlemen and ladies) a few good plain Watches, warranted; gentlemen and ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; some handsome Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Pearl and Filigree, and Paste in sets, &c. &c.; all or any part of which we will sell low for cash.

Clocks and Watches repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted to perform. Cash given for gold and silver.

N. B. We expect to receive in a short time some elegant Military and plated Goods, &c. Charlotte, May 14, 1827.—30

State of North-Carolina, Lincoln County.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, A. D. 1827.

Andrew Hoyt vs. The heirs of Mason Huson, dec'd. and others.

Petition for division of the real estate of said Mason Huson, deceased. It having been made to appear to the Court, that Solomon Stowe and Parnilla his wife, and John Friddle, who are defendants in this suit, live without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the *Catawba Journal*, giving notice to the said Solomon Stowe and Parnilla his wife, and to John Friddle, that they appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to answer or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso*, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincoln, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1827, and in the 31st year of the Independence of the United States.

LAWSON HENDERSON.

6446—pr. adv. \$2 62 1/2

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.....May Sessions, 1827.

James Simmons vs. Edward Green.

Levied on a negro man named Jonas. It is ordered by Court, that publication be made in the *Catawba Journal* six weeks, for defendant to make his personal appearance at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in August next, and there replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered against him.

I. ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6446—pr. adv. \$2.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.....May Sessions, 1827.

Robert Query vs. Executed, and John M'Larry, George M'Larry, Hugh Parks, Andrew Parks, Robert Hood, James Morris, Daniel H. Walker, and Philander Alexander, summoned as Garnishes.

It is ordered by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the *Catawba Journal*, for defendant to make his personal appearance at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in August next, and there to plead and replevy, otherwise judgment will be rendered against him.

I. ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6446—pr. adv. \$2.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

At the Dinner at Noble's Inn, near Lexington, Ky. July 12, 1827.

4. Our distinguished Guest, Henry Clay.—The furnace of persecution may be heated seven times hotter, and seventy times more, he will come out unscathed by the fire of malignity, brighter to all and dearer to his friends; while his enemies shall sink with the dross of their own vile materials.

MR. CLAY, after the above toast had been read, addressed the company as follows:

I beg permission to offer my hearty thanks, and to make my respectful acknowledgments for the affectionate reception which has been given me during my present visit to my old Congressional district, and for this hospitable and honorable testimony of your esteem and confidence. And I thank you especially for the friendly sentiments and feelings expressed in the toast which you have done me the honor to drink. I always had the happiness of knowing that I enjoyed, in a high degree, the attachment of that portion of my fellow-citizens whom I formerly represented: but I should never have been sensible of the strength and ardor of their affection, except for the extraordinary character of the times. For near two years and a half I have been assailed with a rancor and bitterness which have few examples. I have found myself the particular object of concerted and concentrated abuse; and others, thrusting themselves between you and me, have dared to arraign me for treachery to your interests. But my former constituents, unaffected by the calumnies which have been so perseveringly circulated to my prejudice, have stood by me with a generous constancy and noble magnanimity. The measure of their regard and confidence has risen with, and even surpassed, that of the malevolence, great as it is, of my personal and political foes. I thank you, gentlemen, who are a large portion of my late constituents. I thank you, and every one of them, with all my heart, for the manly support which I have uniformly received. It has cheered and consoled me, amidst all my severe trials; and may I not add, that it is honorable to the generous hearts and enlightened heads who resolved to protect the character of an old friend and faithful servant?

The numerous manifestations of your confidence and attachment will be among the latest and most treasured recollections of my life.—They impose on me obligations which can never be weakened or cancelled. One of these obligations is, that I should embrace every fair opportunity to vindicate that character which you have so generously sustained, and to evince to you and to the world, that you have not yielded to the impulses of a blind and enthusiastic sentiment. I feel that I am, on all fit occasions, especially bound to vindicate myself to my former constituents. It was as their representative; it was in the fulfilment of a high trust which they confided to me, that I have been accused of violating the most sacred of duties, of treating their wishes with contempt, and their interests with treachery. Nor is this obligation, in my conception of its import, at all weakened by the dissolution of the relations which heretofore existed between us. I would instantly resign the place I hold in the councils of the nation, and directly appeal to the suffrages of my late constituents, as a candidate for re-election, if I did not know that my foes are of that class whom one rising from the dead cannot convince, whom nothing can silence, and who wage a war of extermination. On the issue of such an appeal, they would redouble their abuse of me and of you; for their hatred is common to us both.

They have compelled me so often to be the theme of my addresses to the people, that I should have willingly abstained on this festive occasion, from any allusion to this subject, but for a new and imposing form which the calumny against me has recently assumed. I am again put on my defence, not of any new charge nor by any new adversary; but of the old charges, clad in a new dress, and exhibited by an open and undisguised enemy. The fictitious names have been stricken from the foot of the indictment, and that of a known and substantial prosecutor has been voluntarily offered. Undaunted by the formidable name of that prosecutor, I will avail myself, with your indulgence, of this fit opportunity of free and unreserved intercourse with you, as a large number of my late constituents, to make some observations on the past and present state of the question. When evidence shall be produced, as I have now a clear right to demand, in support of the accusation, it will be the proper time for me to take such notice of it as its nature may require.

In February, 1825, it was my duty, as the Representative of this District, to vote for some one of the three candidates for the Presidency, who were returned to the House of Representatives. It has been established, and can be further proved, that, before I left this State the preceding fall, I communicated to several gentlemen of the highest respectability, my fixed determination not to vote for General Jackson. The friends of Mr. Crawford asserted to the last, that the condition of his health was such as to enable him to administer the duties of the office. I thought otherwise, after I reached Washington City, and visited him to satisfy myself; and thought that physical impediment, if there were no other objections, ought to prevent his election. Although the Delegations from four States voted for him, and his pretensions were zealously pressed to the very last moment, it has been of late asserted, and I believe by some of the very persons who then warmly espoused his cause, that his incompetence was so palpable as clearly to limit the choice to two of the three returned candidates. In my view of my duty, there was no alternative but that which I embraced. That I had some objections to Mr. Adams, I am ready freely to admit; but these did not weigh a feather in comparison with the greater and insurmountable objections, long and deliberately entertained against his competitor. I take this occasion, with great satisfaction, to state, that my objections to Mr. Adams arose chiefly from apprehensions which have not been realized. I have found him at the head of the Government, able, enlightened, patient of investigation, and

ever ready to receive with respect, and when approved by his judgment, to act upon the counsels of his official advisers. I add, with unmixed pleasure, that, from the commencement of the government, with the exception of Mr. Jefferson's Administration, no Chief Magistrate has found the members of his Cabinet so united on all public measures, and so cordial and friendly in all their intercourse, private and official, as those are of the present President.

Had I voted for General Jackson, in opposition to the well known opinions which I entertained of him, one-tenth part of the ingenuity and zeal which have been employed to excite prejudices against me would have held me up to universal contempt; and what would have been worse, I should have felt that I really deserved it.

Before the election, an attempt was made by an abusive letter, published in the *Columbian Observer*, at Philadelphia, a paper which, has since transpired, was sustained by Mr. Senator Eaton, the colleague, the friend and biographer of General Jackson, to assail my motives, and to deter me in the exercise of my duty. This letter being avowed by Mr. George Kremer, I instantly demanded from the House of Representatives an investigation. A committee was accordingly, on the 5th day of February, 1825, appointed in the rare mode of balloting by the House, instead of by the selection of the Speaker. It was composed of some of the leading members of the body, not one of whom was my political friend in the preceding Presidential canvass. Although Mr. Kremer, in addressing the House, had declared his willingness to bring forward his proofs, and his readiness to abide the issue of the inquiry, his fears, or other counsels than his own, prevailed upon him to take refuge in a miserable subterfuge. Of all possible periods, that was the most fitting to substantiate the charge, if it was true. Every circumstance was then fresh: the witnesses all living and present; the election not yet complete; and therefore the imputed corrupt bargain not fulfilled. All these powerful considerations had no weight with the conspirators and their accessories, and they meanly slunk from even an attempt to prove their charge, for the best of all possible reasons—because being false and fabricated, they could adduce no proof which was not false and fabricated.

During two years and a half, which have now intervened, a portion of the press devoted to the cause of General Jackson, has been teeming with the vilest calumnies against me, and the charge, under every variation of form, has been a thousand times repeated. Up to this time, I have in vain invited investigation, and demanded evidence. None, not a particle, has been adduced.

The extraordinary ground has been taken, that the accusers were not bound to establish by proof the guilt of their designated victim. In a civilized, christian and free community, the monstrous principle has been assumed, that accusation and conviction are synonymous; and that the persons who deliberately bring forward an atrocious charge, are exempted from all obligations to substantiate it! And the pretext is, that the crime, being of a political nature, is shrouded in darkness, and incapable of being substantiated. But is there any real difference, in this respect, between political and other offences? Do not all perpetrators of crime endeavor to conceal their guilt and elude detection? If the accuser of a political offence is absolved from the duty of supporting his accusation, every other accuser of offence stands equally absolved. Such a principle, practically carried into society, would subvert all harmony, peace and tranquillity. None—no age, nor sex, nor profession, nor calling, would be safe against its baleful and overwhelming influence. It would amount to a universal license to universal calumny!

No one has ever contended, that the proof should be conclusively that of eye-witnesses, testifying from their senses positively and directly to the fact. Political, like all other offences, may be established by circumstantial as well as positive evidence. But I do contend, that some evidence, be it what it may, ought to be exhibited. If there be none, how do the accusers know that an offence has been perpetrated? If they do know it, let us have the facts on which their conviction is based. I will not even assert that, in public affairs, a citizen has not a right, freely to express his opinions of public men, and to speculate on the motives of their conduct. But if he chooses to promulgate opinions, let them be given as opinions. The public will correctly judge of their value and their grounds. No one has a right to put forth the positive assertion, that a political offence has been committed, unless he stands prepared to sustain, by satisfactory proof of some kind, its actual existence.

If he who exhibits a charge of political crime is, from its very nature, disabled to establish it, how much more difficult is the condition of the accused? How can he exhibit negative proof of his innocence, if no affirmative proof of his guilt is, or can be adduced?

It must have been a conviction that the justice of the public required a definite charge, by a responsible accuser, that has, at last, extorted from Gen. Jackson his letter of the 6th of June, lately published. I approach that letter with great reluctance, not on my own account, for on that, I most heartily and sincerely rejoice that it has made its appearance. But it is a reluctance, excited by the feelings of respect which I would anxiously have cultivated towards its author. He has, however, by that letter, created such relations between us, that, in any language which I may employ, in examining its contents, I feel myself bound by no other obligations than those which belong to truth, to public decorum, and to myself.

The first consideration which must, on the perusal of the letter, force itself upon every reflecting mind, is that which arises out of the delicate posture in which Gen. Jackson stands before the American public. He is a candidate for the Presidency, avowed and proclaimed. He has no competitor at present, and there is no probability of his having any, but one. The charges which he has allowed himself to be the organ of communicating to the very public who is to decide the question of the Presidency, though directly aimed at me, necessarily implicate his only competitor. Mr. Adams and myself are both guilty or we are both innocent of the imputed arrangement between us. His

innocence is absolutely irreconcilable with my guilt. If General Jackson, therefore, can establish my guilt, and, by inference, or by insinuation, that of his sole rival, he will have removed a great obstacle to the consummation of the object of his ambition. And if he can, at the same time, make out his own purity of conduct, and impress the American people with the belief that his purity and integrity alone prevented his success before the House of Representatives, his claims will become absolutely irresistible. Were there ever more powerful motives to propagate,—was there ever greater interest, at all hazards, to prove the truth of charges?

I state the case, I hope, fairly; I mean to state it fairly and fearlessly. If the position be one which exposes General Jackson to unfavorable suspicions, it must be borne in mind that he has voluntarily taken it, and he must abide the consequences. I am acting on the defensive, and it is he who assails me, and who has called forth, by the eternal laws of self-protection, the right to use all the legitimate means of self-defence.

General Jackson has shown, in his letter, that he is not exempt from the influence of that bias towards one's own interests, which is unfortunately the too common lot of human nature. It is his interest to make out that he is a person of spotless innocence, and of unsullied integrity, and to establish, by direct charge, or by necessary inference, the want of those qualities in his rival. Accordingly, we find throughout the letter, a labored attempt to set forth his own immaculate purity in striking contrast with the corruption which is attributed to others. We would imagine from his letter, that he very seldom touches a newspaper. The *Telegraph* is mailed regularly for him at Washington, but it arrives at the *Hermitage* very irregularly. He would have the public to infer, that the Postmaster at Nashville, whose appointment happened not to be upon his recommendation, obstructed his reception of it. In consequence of his not receiving the *Telegraph*, he had not on the 6th of June, 1827, seen Carter Beverley's famous *Fayetteville letter*, dated the 8th of the preceding March, published in numerous gazettes, and published, I have very little doubt, although I have not the means of ascertaining the fact, in the gazettes of Nashville. I will not say, contrary to General Jackson's assertion, that he had never read that letter, when he wrote that of the 6th of June, but I must think that it is very strange that he should not have seen it; and that I doubt whether there is another man of any political eminence in the United States, who has not read it. There is a remarkable coincidence between General Jackson and certain editors who espouse his interest, in relation to Mr. Beverley's letter. They very early took the ground, in respect to it, that I ought, under my own signature, to come out and deny the statements. And Gen. Jackson now says, in his letter of the 6th of June, that he "always intended, should Mr. Clay come out over his own name, and deny having any knowledge of the communication made by his friends to my friends and to me, that I would give him the name of the gentleman through whom that communication came."

The distinguished member of Congress, who bore the alleged overture, according to Gen. Jackson, presented himself with diplomatic circumspection lest he should wound the very great sensibility of the General. He avers that the communication was intended with most friendly motives, "that he came as a friend," and that he hoped, however it might be received, there would be no alteration in the friendly feelings between them. The General graciously condescends to receive the communication, and, in consideration of the high standing of the distinguished member, and of his having always been a professed friend, he is promised impunity, and assured that there shall be no change of amicable ties. After all these necessary preliminaries are arranged between the high negotiating powers, the envoy proceeds: "He had been informed by the friends of Mr. Clay, that the friends of Mr. Adams had made overtures to them, saying if Mr. Clay and his friends would unite in aid of the election of Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay should be Secretary of State; that the friends of Mr. Adams were urging, as a reason to induce the friends of Mr. Clay to accede to their proposition, that if I was elected President, Mr. Adams would be continued as Secretary of State, (inuendo, 'there would be no room for Kentucky.')" [Is this General Jackson's inuendo, or that of the distinguished member of Congress?] "That the friends of Mr. Clay stated the West does not want to separate from the West, and if I would say or permit any of my confidential friends to say that, in case I was elected President, Mr. Adams should not be continued Secretary of State, by a complete union of Mr. Clay and his friends, they would put an end to the contest in one hour; and he was of opinion it was right to fight such intrigues with their own weapons." To which the General states himself to have replied in substance, "that in politics, as in every thing else, my guide was principle, and contrary to the expressed will of the people or their constituted agents, I never would step into the Presidential chair; and requested him to say to Mr. Clay and his friends, (for I did suppose he had come from Mr. Clay, although he used the terms Mr. Clay's friends,) that before I would reach the Presidential chair by such means of bargain and corruption, I would see the earth open and swallow both Mr. Clay and his friends, and myself with them." Now all these professions are very fine, and display admirable purity. But its sublimity would be somewhat more impressive if some person other than General Jackson had proclaimed it. He would go into the Presidential chair, but never, no! never contrary to "the expressed and unbiased will of the people, or their constituted agents;" two modes of arriving at it the more reasonable, as there happens to be no other constitutional way. He would see "the earth open and swallow both Mr. Clay and his friends and myself," before he would reach the Presidential chair by "such means of bargain and corruption." I hope Gen. Jackson did not intend that the whole human race should be also swallowed up, on the contingency he has stated, nor that they were to guaranty that he has an absolute repugnance to the employment of any exceptionable means to secure his elevation to the

Presidency. If he had rendered the distinguished member of Congress a little more distinguished, by instantly ordering him from his presence, and by forthwith denouncing him and the infamous proposition which he bore to the American public, we should be a little better prepared to admit the claims to untarnished integrity, which the General so modestly puts forward. But, according to his own account, a corrupt and scandalous proposal is made to him; the person who conveyed it advises him to accept it, and yet that person still retains the friendship of General Jackson, who is so tender of his character that his name is carefully concealed and reserved to be hereafter brought forward as a witness! A man, who, if he be a member of the House of Representatives, is doubly infamous—infamous for the advice for which he gave, and infamous for his willingness to connive at the corruption of the body of which he was a sworn member—is the credible witness by whom General Jackson stands ready to establish the corruption of men whose characters were never questioned.

Of all the properties which belong to honorable men, not one is so highly prized as that of the character. Gen. Jackson cannot be insensible to its value, for he appears to be most anxious to set forth the loftiness and purity of his own. How has he treated mine? During the dispensation of the hospitalities of the Hermitage, in the midst of a mixed company, composed of individuals from various States, he permits himself to make certain statements respecting my friends and me, which if true, would forever dishonor and degrade us. The words are hardly passed from his mouth, before they are committed to paper, by one of his guests, and transmitted in the form of a letter to another State, where they are published in a newspaper, and thence circulated throughout the Union. And now he pretends that these statements were made, "without any calculation that they were to be thrown into the public journals." Does he reprove the indiscretion of the guest who had violated the sanctity of a conversation at the hospitable board? Far from it. The public is credulous. It cannot believe that General Jackson would be so wanting in delicacy and decorum. The guest appeals to him for the confirmation of the published statements; and the General promptly addresses a letter to him in which "he most unequivocally confirms" (says Mr. C. Beverley) all I have said "regarding the overture made to him" "pending the last Presidential election" "before Congress; and he asserts a great deal more than he ever told me."—I should be glad to know if all the versions of the tale have now made their appearance, and whether Gen. Jackson will allege that he did not "calculate" upon the publication of his letter of the 6th of June.

The General states that the unknown envoy used the terms, "Mr. Clay's friends," to the exclusion, therefore, of myself, but he nevertheless inferred that he had come from me. Now why did he draw this inference contrary to the import of the statement which he received? Does not this disposition to deduce conclusions unfavorable to me manifest the spirit which actuates him? And does not Gen. Jackson exhibit throughout his letter a desire to give a coloring to the statements of his friend, the distinguished member of Congress, higher than they would justify? No one should ever resort to implication but from necessity. Why did he not ascertain from the envoy if he had come from me? Was any thing more natural than that General Jackson should ascertain the persons who had deputed the envoy? If his shocked sensibility and indignant virtue and patriotism would not allow him to inquire into the particulars, ought he to have hazarded the assertion, that I was privy to the proposal, without assuring himself of the fact?—Could he not, after rejecting the proposal, continuing as he did, on friendly terms with the organ of it, have satisfied himself if I were conscious of it? If he had not time then, might he not have ascertained the fact from his friend or from me, during the intervening two and a half years? The compunctions of his own conscience, for a moment, appears to have visited him towards the conclusion of his letter, for he there does say, "that in the supposition stated, I may have done injustice to Mr. Clay; if so, the gentleman informing me can explain." No good or honorable man will do another voluntarily any injustice. It was not necessary that General Jackson should have done me any. And he cannot acquit himself of the rashness and iniquity of his conduct towards me by referring, at this late day, to a person, whose name is withheld from the public. This compendious mode of administering justice, by first hanging and then trying a man, however justifiable it may be, according to the precepts of the Jackson code, is sanctioned by no respectable system of jurisprudence.

It is stated in the letter of the 6th of June, that the overture was made early in January; and that the second day after the communication, it "was announced in the newspapers, that Mr. Clay had come out openly and avowedly in favor of Mr. Adams." The object of this statement is obvious. It is to inti-

mate that the proposal which was rejected with disdain by General Jackson, was accepted with promptitude by Mr. Adams. This renders the fact as to the time of the alleged announcement very important. It is to be regretted that General Jackson had been a little more precise. It was early in January that the overture was made, and the second day after, the announcement of my intention took place. Now, I will not assert that there may not have been some speculations, in the newspapers about that time, (although I do not believe that there were even any speculations so early,) as to the probable vote which I should give; but I should be glad to see any newspaper which, the second day after early in January, asserted in its columns, that I had come out "openly and avowedly in favor of Mr. Adams." I challenge the production of such a paper. I do not believe my intention so to vote for Mr. Adams was announced in the newspapers openly and avowedly during the whole month of January, or at any rate until late in the month. The only avowal of my intention to vote for him, which was publicly made in the newspapers, prior to the election, is contained in my letter to Judge Brooke, which is dated the 28th of January. It was first published in the Enquirer at Richmond, some time in the ensuing month. I go further; I do not believe any newspaper at Washington can be produced announcing before the latter part of January, the fact, whether upon my avowal or not, of my intention to vote for Mr. Adams. Gen. Jackson's memory must deceive him. He must have confounded events and circumstances. His friend Mr. George Kremer, in his letter to the Columbian Observer, bearing date to the 25th of January, has, according to my recollection of the public prints, a claim to the merit of being the first, or among the first, to announce to the public my intended vote. That letter was first published at Philadelphia and returned in the Columbian Observer to Washington City on the 31st of January. How long before its date that letter was written for Mr. Kremer, it does not appear. Whether there be any connexion between the communication made by the distinguished member of Congress, and that letter, perhaps Gen. Jackson can explain.

At the end of more than two years after a corrupt overture is made to General Jackson, he now, for the first time, openly proclaims it. It is true, as I have ascertained since the publication of Mr. Beverley's Fayetteville letter, the General has been for a long time secretly circulating the charge. Immediately on the appearance at Washington of that letter in the public prints, the editor of the Telegraph asserted, in his paper, that Gen. Jackson had communicated the overture to him about the period of the election, not as he now states, but according to Mr. Beverley's version of the tale. Since I left Washington on the 10th of last month, I have understood that Gen. Jackson has made a similar communication to several other persons, at different and distant points. Why has the overture been thus clandestinely circulated? Was it through the medium of the Telegraph, the leading paper supporting the interest of Gen. Jackson, and through his other depositories, the belief of the charge should be daily and gradually infused into the public mind; and thus contribute to the support of his cause? The zeal and industry with which it has been propagated, the daily columns of certain newspapers can testify. Finding the public still unconvinced, has the General found it to be necessary to come out in proper person, through the thin veil of Mr. Carter Beverley's agency?

When the alleged overture was made, the election remained undecided. Why did not General Jackson then hold up to universal scorn and indignation the infamous bearer of the proposal, and those who dared to insult his honor, and tamper with his integrity? If he had, at that time, denounced all the infamous parties concerned, demanded an inquiry in the House of Representatives, and established, by satisfactory proof, the truth of his accusation, there might, and probably would have been, a different result to the election. Why, when at my instance, a committee was on the 5th of February, 1825, (only four days before the election,) appointed to investigate the charges of Mr. Kremer, did not General Jackson present himself and establish their truth? Why, on the 7th of that month, two days before the election, when the committee reported that Mr. Kremer declined to come forward, and that "if they knew of any reason for such investigation, they would have asked to be clothed with the proper power, but not having themselves any such knowledge, they have felt it to be their duty only to lay before the House the communication which they have received," why did not Gen. Jackson authorize a motion to recommit the report, and manfully come forward with all his information? The Congress of the nation is in session. An important election has devolved on it. All eyes are turned towards Washington. The result is awaited with intense anxiety and breathless expectation. A corrupt proposition, affecting the election, is made to one of the candidates. He receives it, is advised to accept it, deliberates, decides upon it. A committee is

in session to investigate the very charge. The candidate, notwithstanding, remains profoundly silent, and, after the lapse of more than two years, when the period of another election is rapidly approaching, in which he is the only competitor for the office, for the first time, announces it to the American public! They must have more than an ordinary share of credulity who do not believe that Gen. Jackson labors under some extraordinary delusion.

(Concluded on fourth page.)

Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship *Georgia*, Capt. Smith, from Liverpool, brings London papers to the 15th and Liverpool to the 16th of June inclusive. The withdrawal of the *Corn Bill* had created a good deal of excitement.

The cotton market remained firm, and an advance of 1d. had taken place in Sea Islands.

It was generally believed that Parliament would be prorogued on the 25th of June by the King in person.

Many vessels have been taken up at Liverpool to proceed to Ireland, there to take in *settlers* (troops) for Rio.

A London Alderman is said to have lately made £50,000 by his dealing in hops, and that he would have made £100,000, if it had not been for the perverse intermeddling of the press.

The Morning Herald of the 14th says—A special license for the marriage of Mrs. Coutts with the Duke of St. Albans, has been granted upon the fiat of his Grace the Duke of Canterbury. It is reported among the *haut ton* that the nuptials are to be solemnized on Saturday next.

In the House of Lords, on the 14th of June, the royal assent was given to the bill dissolving the marriage between Miss Turner and E. G. Wakefield.

The distresses in the manufactures and laborers in various parts of the kingdom, have occasioned a good deal of discussion in the House of Commons. This distress was not yet at an end, and petitions were coming in from the suffering districts.

Certain correspondence between the late Mr. Pitt and George III. previous to the retirement of the latter from the administration of 1801 has just been published. These letters remove all doubt with respect to the opinions of that great minister on the Catholic question.

He assured his majesty that he is, "on full consideration convinced that the admission of Catholics and Dissenters to offices and of the Catholics to Parliament, would, under certain conditions to be specified, be highly advisable, with a view to the improvement of Ireland and the general interests of the United Kingdom."

It was reported that the Turks and Greeks had engaged to suspend hostilities for three months as a preliminary to negotiations for their independence. This does not agree with the news of a later date received direct from France.

From France.—The Edward Quesnel brings Paris files to the 16th ult. inclusive, to the N. York American. The latest accounts in these papers are unfavorable to the Greeks—who, according to the Augsburg letters, had been beaten with great loss and in a pitched battle under the walls of Athens. Our last accounts from there were of the 20th and 25th of April—the dates of Lord Cochrane and Gen. Church's despatches. It would seem that another affair took place on the 27th, and the disastrous ones, as we infer, from collating several accounts, on the 2d and 6th May. The first report made the result favorable to the Greeks, but subsequent information gave an opposite and more melancholy view of it. Coming by the way of Augsburg, however—an unfriendly source, we may hope the disastrous intelligence is exaggerated.

Paris, June 14.—We were unwilling yesterday to repeat the disastrous news from Athens, which the Augsburg Gazette gave on the faith of letters from Syra of the 19th and 29th of May, received at Trieste on the 3d instant. We have been in the habit of receiving with caution every thing which emanates from a city, whose official paper, under the influence of M. de Metternich, often substitutes its wishes for the reality. In general, we should endeavor to be on our guard in receiving the various reports that are in circulation relative to the affairs of Greece.

We thought that the Austrian Observer would furnish us to-day with some particulars. We answer for its willingness to confirm the loss of the Acropolis, if, as is stated, it has yielded to the exertions of the Seraskier, and if the brave Karaïskaki has fallen, with the thousand of his men under the walls of Athens.

We have the Observer of the 5th before us, which is silent as to the affairs of Greece. May not this silence auger well.

The difference in the dates of the two letters from Syra (the first being of the 19th and the second of the 29th May) also excites some doubts as to the authenticity of its intelligence. The interval of ten days between the two letters which

announces such important events, and which arrived at the same moment at Trieste, is not explained.

The following is another extract of a letter from Trieste, dated the 3d of June:

The Acropolis still held out on the 16th of May, after the sanguinary defeat of the Greek army. It was reported at Syra that the Greek Admiral de Rigny and Com. Hamilton had arrived at the Pireus for the purpose of obtaining an honorable capitulation for the brave defenders of the Acropolis, but the Seraskier was not disposed to grant it. No circumstantial details of the unfortunate events which have taken place under the walls of Athens are yet known; it is only ascertained that the first attack of the Greeks against the camp of the Turks promised the most happy result, but the Seraskier having, during the action, received a reinforcement of 8000 men, the Greeks were compelled to surrender. Alas! it is no longer possible for us to doubt the defeat of the Greeks before Athens, this sad news is confirmed from all quarters.

It is affirmed that the details given in German journals are incorrect: but it is too true that 2500 Greeks have perished. At the last advices, 3000 Greeks, under Gen. Church, surrounded the heights of Phalores. On the 16th of May (ten days after the defeat of the Greeks) the Acropolis still held out. It was said that 4000 Greeks had marched towards Asmatto, to the north of the Pyrens, in order to attack the Turks in the rear, whilst the other corps should attack them in front. On the 4th, Karaïskaki attacked the Turks and perished, together with 300 of his men. On the 6th, the action took place with the troops who had effected a landing of 8000 men, sent by Redschid Pacha, attacked them, and the defeat of the Greeks was horrible: of 22 Philhellenes, 18 were killed. Lord Cochrane escaped with difficulty by swimming to one of his vessels, and Gen. Church, in rallying the Greeks, narrowly escaped capture. This disaster is the more fatal, as the Greeks had, by great exertions, embarked a force of 10,000 men to save Athens; that the expedition was well conducted, and that the Seraskier should have been attacked on both sides at once. It was the Turkish cavalry that threw the Greek ranks into confusion. All the Greek fleet assisted at the disembarkation. A very honorable capitulation having been offered to the Greeks who were shut up in the Acropolis, they replied that if the Pacha wanted their arms he should come and take them; but that they would only surrender the citadel with their lives. On the 13th, Lord Cochrane was seeking reinforcements among the islands of the Archipelago.

From Buenos Ayres.—The brig Sarah, Ashton, from Rio Grande, which place she left on the 11th of June, arrived at New York on Wednesday morning.

The Buenos Ayrean army, consisting of twelve or thirteen thousand men, under the command of Gen. Alvear, had fortified themselves at Bejar, about 40 leagues from Rio Grande. Their advance guard of 2000 cavalry was under the command of Gen. Lavalega. On the 1st of June a detachment of about three hundred came within 20 miles of Rio Grande, and carried off a large quantity of cattle, after which they fell back to the main army. Since the action of the 20th February, in which the Brazilian forces were defeated, they had not been able to bring any collected force into the field, and no movement of any consequence had taken place. The Buenos Ayrean troops behaved well to the inhabitants, and were joined by some of them. On the 20th May a part of the former, in number about 150, were surprised in a small village, at a distance from the army, by about 400 Brazilian troops; and after an obstinate resistance, during which the Brazilians set fire to the houses in which they were surprised, 95 surrendered or were taken prisoners. The remainder refused to yield, and were burnt in the houses. No business was doing. Flour was at 7 mil reas, and the market well supplied. No immediate attack was apprehended, and the place was well fortified.

Captain Ashford reports, that Com. Brown had captured, on the 4th of June, off Rio Nago, two ships from the Brazilians, one of 32 guns, and the other a corvette.—*Balt. Patriot.*

WAR NEWS.

FROM THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.—Extract of a letter, written by a house in St. Louis, to a gentleman in Washington city, dated 12th July, 1827.

"We learn by the arrival of Governor Cass, that the Winnebago Indians have commenced hostilities at Prairie du Chien, and the mining districts. The citizens at Prairie were much alarmed, had left their habitations, and taken refuge in the fort, where they were making exertions to defend themselves against an attack. We are also informed that the miners in the neighborhood of Fever river were a good deal alarmed.

"The Indians have been harassing them, and a boat, either ascending or descending the river, had been completely riddled; two men on board her were killed, and two badly wounded. Among the latter is the clerk of the steam boat

Mexico. On the arrival of this news an express was immediately sent to Gen. Atkinson. He arrived in town on Tuesday afternoon, and held a consultation with Gen. Clarke and Governor Cass, the result is, that six companies of the 1st, and the whole of the 5th regiment, all under the command of Gen. Atkinson, will immediately proceed up the river. The steam-boats Indiana and General Hamilton are both engaged to convey the troops and stores, and the river is in fine order, it is hoped an immediate check will be given to further hostilities."

Extract of a letter from Mr. O. Reynolds, to Major Wm. Bar, dated St. Louis, July 12.

In consequence of hostilities commenced by the Winnebago Indians, the boats engaged to transport your army stores, have been stopped. The keel Missouri was stopped at Prairie des Chien, the cargo stored in the fort, (to which the citizens had fled,) and the boat sunk to protect her. The boats in which the remainder is shipped, will stop at Rock Island. It is impossible to proceed with the stores until some protection is procured, as men will not proceed further. Two boats returning from St. Peter's were attacked, (one belonging to me,) and two men killed and two wounded. I shall take proper methods to secure the cargo and boats so far as is in my power.

OTIS REYNOLDS.

Captain Wray, of steam-boat Velocipede, writes: "I forward you a letter from Mr. Reynolds, advising you of the situation of the keels. He observed to me that it would be impossible for him to proceed on, as the men had deserted the boat; in consequence of which I called on Gen. Atkinson, at Jefferson Barracks, and he told me he would start with a regiment on Sunday, 15th instant, and he would see that it should be forwarded, if possible, by sending a detachment of troops with it. Gov. Cass has ordered out the militia."

Melancholy.—In the course of the past week, three young men have died, in consequence of drinking beer and cider drawn through the lead pipes and brass pumps, in common use in New York taverns. The oxide of lead and the verdigris extracted by these supposed conveniences, form in their solution in these liquors a most baleful poison. Of the truth of this statement there can be no doubt, as we are informed, that the Rev. Dr. McAuley, of Rutgers-street Church, attended the unfortunate sufferers in their last moments, and can certify to the cause of their illness. We hope that the keepers of public bars will discontinue the use of these generators of poison. The beverages in question are much more harmless than the ardent spirits too generally demanded in preference to them, but if thus adulterated, are even more pernicious in their effects.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

Three Spaniards.—The Norfolk Beacon says these unfortunate men have confessed the crime for which they have to suffer, and many others of deep atrocity. It is regretted that Tardy should have escaped from a public atonement for his horrible guilt.

Counterfeits.—The Lynchburg Press states that counterfeit ten dollar notes of the bank of Newbern, payable at the principal bank, in Newbern, to S. Watkins, dated the 5th of July, 1819, signed M. C. Stephens, cashier, and J. Stanly, president, are in circulation in that town. Many of them have been offered, and several taken without any hesitation. They are said to be well executed, and calculated to deceive the best judges. The names of the cashier and president are written with much blacker ink than in the genuine notes, and much thicker. The dates, the persons' names to whom they are payable, &c. are done with pale ink; in some of the notes being scarcely discernible.

Mr. John G. Leake, who died in New York, at an advanced age, left property, (real and personal,) to the amount of nearly half a million of dollars. Having no legal heirs, this immense property has gone into the hands of the public administrator, Sylvanus Miller, Esq. A will was found among his papers, in his own hand writing, but not signed or witnessed, in which he bequeathed the bulk of his property to a gentleman who resides in the lower part of Broadway, on condition that he should change his name to Leake. The question as to the validity of the instrument found, will become the subject of a legal investigation, and we have reason to believe, says the New York Gazette, that the gentleman named will succeed—at least in obtaining the personal property.

At Mercer, Pa. a constable was lately fined thirty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents, for putting a man in jail on an execution without first going to his residence to look for property. The law admits of no cross-cuts.

A Dandy Robbed.—The lodgings of a dandy were lately robbed of a pair of stays, a smelling bottle, two pair of artificial eyebrows, and a white surtout, in a pocket of which were 3 love letters, written to himself, in his own hand writing.

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Niagara Falls.—We copied a few days ago from another paper, a paragraph stating that some persons residing near Niagara Falls had it in contemplation to send a vessel over that immense sheet of water. Many believed that the project would turn out a hoax, and that such as would repair there with the hope of beholding so novel a sight, would find themselves egregiously deceived. The Black Rock Gazette, however, confirms the statement, and announces to the public, on authority, that on Saturday, the 8th day of September next, at 3 P. M. the large and staunch built schooner Michigan, (burthen 136 tons,) will make her grand descent through the rapids, and over the falls of Niagara. A number of gentlemen on both sides of the river have united in the purchase of this vessel, for the purpose of treating themselves and their friends to a spectacle which, in point of magnificence and awful grandeur, can hardly be equalled by the combinations of nature and art, in any other part of the world.

The hatches, companion way and windows of the Michigan will be securely closed, so as to prevent the intrusion of water; and if she should be so fortunate as to pass the rapids and reach the head of the fall at the Horse Shoe, uninjured, it is believed it will effect the perpendicular leap, of 160 feet, without breaking—as the basin in which she will light is probably five or six hundred feet in depth, and the buoyancy of the vessel will prevent her from reaching the rocks at the bottom. She will be towed by boats to the entrance of the rapids, so as to give her the most safe and eligible direction; and she will carry on her deck a number of living animals of the greatest bone and muscle, such as bears, dogs, cats, &c. the greatest part, and probably the whole of which, it is confidently anticipated, will survive the shock without injury, and will be seen, after a proper time, emerging from the abyss, and wending their way to shores from which they were respectively taken.

The most eligible positions for witnessing this exhibition will be found on Goat or Iris Island, and on the British shore; or, for those who wish to add to the scene a little more of the terrific, in the basin below the Falls.

Strang's Trial.—When Frances Hill was asked if she knew the prisoner at the bar, she turned to look at him. He at first attempted to stare her out of countenance. He then began to laugh, and had to stop his mouth with a handkerchief.—The witness was confused and frightened. She believed that she had seen him before at her house, but could not swear positively.

Mrs. Hill, who appeared to be a very respectable woman, was very closely examined upon this point. She said she did not like to swear that she knew him to be the man who came to her house with the lady, but she believed he was. The counsel for the prosecution said—"Will you swear positively madam? Look at him!" Here Strang, who was sitting within three feet of her, turned himself partly round, so as to look her full in the face—drew himself up and thrust his face forward towards her, with the most impudently diabolical look that I ever beheld. His eyes became prominent, seemed literally to be lighted up with the sparks of hell. Mrs. H. shuddered and recoiled from him, as though he had been a basilisk. "Look at him!" repeated Mr. Pepper, one of his counsels. She was choked with horror, and could not speak, but burst into tears, and a thrill of sympathy for her, and of abhorrence of the conduct of Strang, was manifested throughout the immense concourse of spectators. The Court interposed at this point. "Can not you answer the question, madam?" asked Judge Duer; "You are an innocent woman, and have nothing to fear. You must not be stared out of countenance." But still she shuddered at her proximity to one of whom she had such a dread.—Her seat was thereupon removed across the bar, and next to the bench. Strang turned back again to his usual position, with a demonical laugh at the painful scene, which cannot be described, and the testimony proceeded.—Mrs. H. feeling herself more composed and safe under the immediate wing of the Court.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 2.—The President of the United States left this City for Massachusetts, on Tuesday evening last.

The Secretary of State arrived at the Seat of Government, from Kentucky, on the same day.

Nat. Int.

We are informed that Mr. Vaughan, the British Minister, paid to Mr. Clay, at the Department of State, yesterday, the second and last instalment, amounting to upwards of \$600,000, payable by the Government of Great Britain, under the Convention of November last.—*Id.*

The National Gazette says very justly, in reference to Gen. Jackson's appearance before the public as a writer—"Gen. Jackson never emerges as a writer but to disadvantage; in pressing him forth thus, his friends only exhibit in strong relief his unfitness by education and habits for the high civil magistracy with which they labor to have him invested."

The Journal.
CHARLOTTE:
TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1827.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Cabarrus.—Lawson H. Alexander, Senate; state of the poll: Alexander 231, Klutts 158. Commons—William M. Lane and John C. Barnhardt; M. Lane 478, Barnhardt 370, R. Pickens 263, J. Williams 244. Congress—Conner 533, Dr. Henderson 177.

Lincoln.—Michael Reinhardt, senate; Alexander J. M. Brevard and Daniel Conrad, commons. For Congress, Conner 1811, Henderson 143.

Iredell.—Abner Franklin, senate; William J. Summers and William Falls, commons. For Congress, Lewis Williams 894, John Mushat 493.

Rowan.—John Scott, senate; John Clement and Hamilton C. Jones, commons. Town of Salisbury, Charles Fisher, Esq.

Davidson.—John M. Smith, senate; Thomas Hampton and Absalom Williams, commons.

Cumberland.—L. Bethune, senate; A. M'Dermid and Joseph Hodges, commons.

Town of Fayetteville. John D. Eccles, Esq.

Robeson.—Arch. McEachern, senate; Malcom Purcell and Richard Rhodes, commons.

Orange.—William Montgomery, senate; John Stockard and John Boon, commons. For Congress, A. D. Murphy 1615, D. L. Barringer 601.

Town of Hillsborough. John Scott.

Pitt.—John Joiner, senate; Marshall Dickerson John Cherry, commons. For Congress, R. Hines 664, Dr. Hall 394.

Edgecombe.—L. D. Wilson, senate; Benjamin Sharpe and Benj. Wilkinson, commons. For Congress, Hines 312, Hall 924.

Craven.—Richard D. Spaight, senate; Chas. J. Nelson and Lucas Beniers, commons. John H. Bryan, for Congress, without opposition.

Town of Newbern. John Stanley.

Currituck.—Samuel Salyear, senate; W. D. Barnard and Enoch Ball, commons. For Congress, Wm. B. Shepard 366, Lemuel Sawyer 325.

Wake.—Charles L. Hinton, senate; Johnson Busbee and S. Whitaker, commons.

Person.—R. Vanhook, senate; Thomas Lawson and Thomas Webb, commons.

Franklin.—James House, senate; Joel King and H. L. J. Ruffin, commons.

Warren.—M. T. Hawkins, senate; Robert H. Jones and Ransom Walker, commons.

Nash.—N. J. Drake, senate; James Mann and Battle, commons.

Halifax.—Isam Matthews, senate; Geo. E. Spruill and Shines, commons.

Johnston.—David Thompson, senate; H. Wilder and K. Q. Adams, commons.

Wayne.—G. Sherrard, senate; R. Washington and Joshua Hastings, commons.

Lenoir.—N. Whitfield, senate; Geo. W. Whitfield and Wm. B. Kilpatrick, commons.

Greene.—Jesse Speight, senate; R. Harper and Joseph Ellis, commons.

Bertie.—Geo. O. Askew, senate; Joseph D. White and Th. K. Speller, commons.

Guilford.—Jonathan Parker, senate; John M. Morehead and Francis L. Simpson, commons. For Congress, A. H. Shepherd 1650, Bedford Brown 600.

Stokes.—Emanuel Shober, senate; Jacob Salmons and Elisha Plumer, commons. For Congress, A. H. Shepherd 1680, Bedford Brown 172, which makes Mr. Shepherd 2958 ahead in two counties, and therefore no doubt of his re-election.

We have heard but from few of the Congressional Districts, and some of those not officially. In this district H. W. Conner, Esq. is re-elected by a majority of 1490. We understand that in the Morganton district, Saml. P. Carson is elected by a majority of about 1500 over his opponent, Robt. B. Vance—we also learn, verbally, that Lewis Williams is re-elected in Surry district; and that Mr. Culpepper is elected in Cumberland district. In the district composed of the counties of Wake, Orange and Person, Daniel L. Barringer is elected by a majority of 296 votes, over his opponent, Judge Murphey. Daniel Turner is elected in Warren district, in the place of Mr. Edwards, who declined. In Rowan district there is no doubt of the re-election of Mr. Long, as he had no regular opposition.

The Supreme Court of this State adjourned on the 3d inst.; we have selected all such cases as will be of interest in this section of the state.

William Falls & others v. Hugh Torrence and James Kerr, adm'rs. in Equity, from Iredell. Interest on the hire and profits of negroes disallowed and decree of last term amended. Bill retained.

James G. Beatty v. James F. Elliot, in Equity, from Rutherford. Order of survey.

The heirs of Christian L. Benzien & others v. William Lenoir, in Equity, from Iredell. Motion to dismiss petition disallowed. Petition retained.

John Crow v. James Holland's heirs, from Haywood. *Curia advisare vult.*

Lawson Henderson assignee appt. v. William Shannon and James Shannon ex'rs. from Lincoln. Judgment of the Court below reversed and rule for new trial made absolute.

Mehetabel Mumford v. Allen C. Harbin, in Equity, from Rowan. Final decree.

John Nesbett v. Hugh Montgomery's ex'rs. in Equity, from Rowan. Report confirmed and decree accordingly.

The Governor to the use of the State Bank v. Allen Twitty & others, appts. from Rutherford. Judgment of the Court below reversed and judgment arrested.

Charles McDowell's adm'r. v. David Tate appt. from Burke. Rule for new trial made absolute.

Lincoln Superior Court Office v. David Lockman. Judgment of the Court reversed and judgment for the plaintiff.

Jacob Lober appt. v. Joseph Hafner and Abner Berry, from Lincoln. Judgment of nonsuit set aside and judgment of the Superior Court reversed. New trial granted.

The executors of Richmond Pearson, dec'd. v. the executors of William Thomas, dec'd. from Rowan, in Equity. Bill dismissed without costs, each party to pay his own costs.

Charles Banner Shff. v. John McMurtry Deputy Shff. and others appt. from Stokes. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed.

Mary Watts v. John M. Greenlee, appt. from Burke. Rule for new trial made absolute.—Judgment reversed.

Armstrong & Payne v. John Harshaw appt. from Burke. Rule for new trial made absolute and judgment reversed.

James Henderson and others v. Robt. Wilson and others, in Equity, from Mecklenburg.—*Curia advisari vult.*

STATE CAUSES.

The State v. Robert H. Molier appt. from Buncombe. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

State v. Samuel Roberts, from Buncombe.—Judgment reversed and rule for new trial made absolute.

The State v. Jesse Upton appt. from Davidson. Judgment reversed and rule for new trial made absolute.

The State v. Henry A. Langford, from Lincoln. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

The State v. Jacob Ellar, from Ashe. Judgment affirmed.

It will be seen, in General Jackson's Answer to the call made upon him by Mr. Clay for the authority on which he had made certain charges against him in relation to the last Presidential Election, which we give in to-day's Register, that Mr. Buchanan, from Pennsylvania, is the Member of Congress, who made the communication to the General. We shall, of course, next have Mr. Buchanan's statement of the affair, and then probably Mr. Clay's remarks on both.

Raleigh Reg.

The Harrisburg Convention adjourned on the evening of the 3d. instant. The meeting is said to have been one of the most respectable held in this country, and its deliberations were characterised with great ability. A respectable Memorial to Congress and an Address to the People of the U. States was adopted.—The Convention falsified the fears that had been entertained by some that its proceedings would wear a party complexion. The debates and personal intercourse of the members are said to have been entirely free from any tinge of party.

Independence.—Mr. Stuart, from New-York, speaking in the late Convention at Harrisburg, in favor of confining the attention of the body principally to Wool and Woollens and Iron, said, but "half our independence is yet secured. I have been told, a few minutes ago, that the chair in which our President is seated, is the very chair from which the Declaration of Independence was signed, and I hope that a second edition of that instrument will be published. We fought, then, for liberty, and must now fight for apparel. We have been creeping along for this fifty years, without the courage to say, *we will clothe ourselves!* I hope we should now make that declaration."

Liberal Subscription.—The venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the only surviving Signer of the Declaration of Independence, has subscribed 70,000 dollars towards the Maryland and Ohio Rail Road. May he live to behold the fruits of his munificence!

The Providence Washington Insurance Company, at whose office the brig Crawford and cargo had been insured, have presented the Mate, by whose means the vessel was saved, and the pirates brought to condign punishment, a present of \$500.

Mrs. Whipple has been acquitted of the charge of being accessory, before the fact, to the murder of her husband. The Court decided against admitting the evidence of *Strang*, the murderer, (convicted but not sentenced) not because he was an incompetent witness (before judgment) but because it would give him an implied claim to pardon.

Sentence has been passed on Jesse Strang, the murder of John Whipple. He is to be hung on Friday the 24th inst.

A dreadful accident happened in New York on Friday last: A new brick house, three stories high, in Robinson street, between Greenwich and Washington streets, fell down between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, whilst the workmen were slating the roof, and engaged in other parts of it. One person was crushed to death, and five others seriously injured. One of the walls was only four inches thick—Shameful!

St. Thomas, July 6.—According to official accounts just received from Bogota, BOLIVAR has again been elected President of Colombia, by 50 votes against 24. His resignation of course has not been accepted.

The Navy of the United States, when all the vessels authorized to be built are afloat, as nearly every one of them may speedily be if required—will consist of 12 ships of the line, 20 frigates, 16 sloops of war, and 7 other vessels, exclusive of those on the lakes. To man these will require more than 20,000 men, one half of whom must be seamen. The navy in our opinion, except by the addition of a few small vessels, has approached that maximum which we have long been willing to arrive at, and beyond which we

do not think it prudent or proper to go. It is competent, if preserved in a state of efficiency, to most or all, purposes of defence, and, probably, as large as can be manned without a resort to impressment, the idea of which cannot be entertained in the United States.—*Niles.*

It is reported that Mr. T. J. Randolph has received an offer from some person in Boston, of \$100,000 for the late Mr. Jefferson's manuscripts. *Prov. Gaz.*

Accounts from various parts of the United States agree in representing the season as very favorable, and the prospect of an abundant harvest unusually promising.

Price of Grain.—A letter from Dayton, Ohio, informs us that wheat is selling at 37½ cents per bushel, corn at 15 cents, butter at 6¼ per lb. and other articles in proportion.

Twenty-three calico printers arrived at Portsmouth, (N. Haven.) in the Hitty, from Liverpool.—They are to be employed at Dover.

Runaway Matches.—In Rush county, Indiana, a Mr. Points took the daughter of a Mr. Young from her father's house for the purpose of marrying her without his consent. Mr. Young pursued and overtook them and shot Points dead on the spot. *Western Argus.*

On Mr. Clay's Speech the Alexandria Gazette gives the following pungent remarks:—"Mr. Clay's speech is published to-day, agreeably to promise. Whether friend or foe, every man that can read will soon read it; and we take upon ourselves to say, that however some may resist conversion, none will be able to escape conviction. No "invidious" will be found there—No surmises about things that should have been known—No base proposer of corruption, dubbed "a member of Congress of high respectability"—no "fighting intrigues with their own weapons"—no subterfuges about the miscarriage of newspapers—no *stabbing* in the dark, and then acknowledging that the blow may have been unjust. Every thing is open and above board, or as discarded Roanoke would say, "upright, outright, and downright." Jackson's malicious and revengeful charges were made in private gatherings of the lowest parasites, and never intended to be thrown in the public journals;—Clay's speech was delivered in the presence of two thousand high minded, vigilant, and independent freemen, and was immediately published to the world—not by a *Carter Beverley!!!*—but by himself—not with the illustrations of a *Duff Green!!!*—but with its own commentary in every sentence. The reader will bear in mind that whenever Mr. Clay speaks of the "unknown negotiator," Buchanan of Pennsylvania must be understood. This secret has transpired since the speech was delivered."

Mr. Thornton, of the Patent Office, Washington, relates the following anecdote:—

Mr. Gilbert Brewster, a very ingenious artist, from Connecticut, came to the Patent Office about the middle of October, 1823, and requested permission to examine the models. I informed him they were deposited for public inspection, and that he was at liberty to see and examine them as often and as long as he pleased. Instead of spending a few hours, he visited them daily for about six weeks; then thanked me for the gratification he had enjoyed, declaring them worth millions of dollars, or that they were of incalculable value to a real mechanic. He said he saw movements and combinations of which he had before no idea, and that he was now enabled so to improve the machinery for spinning wool, as to reduce the price of spinning from eight cents to one cent per lb. He went away, and returned in about three months, with two models, declaring, on his return, that he had perfected what he had contemplated, and that he could then spin wool at a lower price than the English, who could not effect it for less than four cents per lb. I issued three patents for his machines, and a gentleman who accompanied him from New York, and who had engaged to buy these machines for a manufacturing company in Connecticut, laid him down ten thousand dollars in my presence.

DIED.

On Monday night, the 6th instant, at the Brunswick Mineral Springs, Va. Col. Joseph Hawkins, Comptroller of North Carolina. We learn that he was attacked by his illness whilst on a journey to Mrs. Garnett's Female Seminary in Essex county, Va. whither he was going on a visit to his daughters. He has left an amiable widow, to whom he had been married only about twelve months, several dosing children and a numerous train of relatives and friends to mourn his departure for that country beyond the skies. *Warren. Rept.*

Charlotte Troop, Attention!

THE Charlotte Lafayette Troop are ordered to parade at the Court-House on Saturday, the 8th of September next, armed and equipped in full uniform.

ISAAC F. ALEXANDER, Capt.

Aug. 15, 1827.—1w

Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Cotton Gins.

I HAVE for sale a number of Cotton Machines, manufactured by Samuel Porter; and from present arrangement a constant supply will be kept on hand, so that any person wanting a Machine will not be disappointed. Samuel Porter is known as a superior workman, and from his recent attention to business all orders will receive punctual attention.

WM. DAVIDSON.

August 15, 1827.—5t48

To Farmers.

I HAVE purchased from Mr. Hundley, of Virginia, his noted JACK, and will continue to stand him at my plantation. The fall season will commence the first of September and end the last of November.

WM. DAVIDSON.

August 15, 1827.—5t48

Will be Sold,

BY the subscriber, at Public Auction, on Tuesday of the next County Court, to pay the costs of repair, ten or twelve Watches, left with the late Jonas Cohen, to be repaired. The owners of these watches were publicly notified, sometime before the death of said Cohen, to call and take them away, and pay the charges on them, or they would be sold at auction; and having failed to do so, the watches will positively be sold on the above mentioned day, unless previously taken away and the cost of repairs settled.

BENJ. COHEN.

Aug. 10, 1827.—2t44

Henry's Commentary on the Bible.

PROPOSALS

For publishing by subscription, by Towar & Hogan, Booksellers, No. 355, Market street, Philadelphia.

AN EXPOSITION OF THE OLD & NEW TESTAMENT.

Wherein each chapter is summed up in its contents; the sacred text inserted at large, in distinct paragraphs; each paragraph reduced to its proper heads; the sense given, and largely illustrated, with practical remarks and observations.

By MATTHEW HENRY, late Minister of the Gospel.

A new Edition: edited by the Rev. George Burder, and the Rev. Joseph Hughes, J. M. With a Life of the Author, by the Rev. Samuel Palmer.

The character of this valuable and highly useful Exposition of the Sacred Writings, is well known to the pious generally of all denominations; and it now certainly stands in no need of a publisher's recommendation.

Conditions.—The work will be published in six large super royal octavo volumes, of about one thousand pages each, comprising about one-third more matter than is contained in Scott's Commentary, and delivered to subscribers in volumes, at three dollars and fifty cents per volume, well done up in strong boards; or four dollars per volume, handsomely and strongly bound; payable on the receipt of each volume. A volume will be published every three months.

An allowance will be made of one copy for every five subscribers; and to those who obtain but two subscribers, a reasonable allowance will be made.

As the price of the book is put very low, the publishers expect that remittances will be promptly made on the receipt of each volume.

The publishers request those who have subscription papers, to inform them any time prior to the first day of November next, of the number they have got or have a prospect of obtaining.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Dr. E. S. Ely, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,—Your proposed republication of the Rev. Matthew Henry's "Exposition of the Old and New Testament, with Practical Remarks and Observations," deserves encouragement from all the friends of evangelical religion in our country. Could I not otherwise obtain a copy of this valuable work, I would give you, in exchange for it, all the Commentaries of Orton, Doddridge, Gill, Campbell, McKnight, Scott, and Clark; and while I would neither discard nor disparage these, I must say, that Henry has as much good sense, as much practical piety, and as thorough acquaintance with the mind of the Spirit, as are manifested by any of his successors.

The late Dr. Livingston was the best preacher on the religious experience of a Christian, that I have ever heard; and it is notorious, that he drew largely from the rich treasures which he found in Henry's Bible.

To any minister of the Gospel, or private Christian, who might regard my opinion, I would say, If you have all other Commentaries, or can purchase but one, be sure to buy Matthew Henry.

EZRA STYLES ELY.

My views of the Rev. Matthew Henry's Exposition of the Old and New Testament, accord with those who have recommended it as a most valuable practical commentary upon the Sacred Scriptures, and as furnishing some of the most important aids to a correct knowledge of them.

L. S. IVES, Associate Rector of St. James's Church, Lancaster.

From the Rev. W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Messrs. Towar & Hogan: The piety and good sense of all Christian communities, have concurred in awarding to Henry's Commentary, a distinguished place among the standard works of the same kind. For myself, I can say, that I have found it one of the best helps to a just and practical acquaintance with the sacred volume. His skill as an interpreter is entitled to much respect; his integrity in adhering to the sense of Scripture, without the colorings of party feeling, is highly commendable; and the divine unction which runs through the whole of his work, must render it an acceptable guide to the devotees of the pious in every denomination.

You have my earnest wishes for the success of the projected publication of this work.

With Christian respect,

W. T. BRANTLY.

13th March, 1827.

(P) Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

Attachments and Bonds

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

[CONCLUDED FROM 2D PAGE.]

It is possible that he may urge, by way of excuse for what must be deemed his culpable concealment of meditated corruption, that he did not like to volunteer as a witness before the committee, or to transmit to it the name of his friend, the distinguished Member of the House of Representatives, although it is not very easy to discern any just reason for his volunteering now, which would not have applied with more force at that time. But what apology can be made for his failure to discharge his sacred duty as an American Senator? More than two months after the alleged overture, my nomination to the office which I now hold, was made to the Senate of the United States, of which General Jackson was then a sworn member. On that nomination, he had to deliberate and act in the most solemn manner. If I were privy to a corrupt proposal to Gen. Jackson, touching the recent election; if I had entered into a corrupt bargain with Mr. Adams to secure his elevation, I was unworthy the office to which I was nominated; and it was the duty of General Jackson, if he really possessed the information which he now puts forward, to have moved the Senate to a committee of enquiry, and by establishing my guilt, to have preserved the National Councils from an abominable contamination. As the conspiracy of George Kremer and Co. had a short time before, meanly shrunk from appearing before the committee of the House of Representatives, to make good their charges, I requested a Senator of the United States, when my nomination should be taken up, to ask of the Senate the appointment of a committee of inquiry, unless it should appear to him to be altogether unnecessary. One of our own Senators was compelled, by urgency of his private business, to leave Washington before my nomination was disposed of; and as I had but little confidence in the fidelity and professed friendship of the other, I was constrained to present my application to a Senator from another State. I was afterwards informed, that when it was acted upon, Gen. Jackson and every other Senator present was silent as to the imputations now made, no one presuming to question my honor or integrity. How can Gen. Jackson justify to his conscience or to his country this palpable breach of his public duty? It is in vain to say that he gave a silent negative vote. He was in possession of information which, if true, must have occasioned the rejection of my nomination. It does not appear that any other Senator possessed the same information. Investigation was alike due to the purity of the National Councils, to me, and, as an act of strict justice, to all the other parties implicated. It is impossible for him to escape from the dilemma that he has been faithless, as a Senator of the United States, or has lent himself to the circulation of an atrocious calumny.

After the election, General Jackson was among the first who eagerly pressed his congratulations upon his successful rival. If Mr. Adams had been guilty of the employment of impure means to effect his election, Gen. Jackson ought to have disdained to sully his own hands by touching those of his corrupt competitor.

On the 10th of February, 1825, the very next day after the election, Gen. Jackson was invited to a public dinner at Washington, by some of his friends. He expressed to them his wish that he might be excused from accepting the invitation, because, alluding to the recent election, he said "any evidence of kindness and regard, such as you propose, might, by many, be viewed as conveying with it exception, murmuring, and feelings of complaint, which I sincerely hope belong to none of my friends." More than one month after the corrupt proposal is pretended to have been received, and after, according to the insinuation of Gen. Jackson, a corrupt arrangement had been made between Mr. Adams and me—after the actual termination of an election, the issue of which was brought about, according to Gen. Jackson, by the basest of means, he was unwilling to accept the honors of a public dinner, lest it should imply even an exception against the result of the election.

Gen. Jackson professes in his letter of the 6th of June—I quote again his words, "to have always intended, should Mr. Clay come out over his own signature and deny having any knowledge of the communication made by his friends to my friends and to me, that I would give him the name of the gentleman through whom that communication came." He pretends never to have seen the Fayetteville letter; and yet the pretext of a denial under my signature is precisely that which had been urged by

the principal editors who sustain his cause. If this be an unconcerted, it is nevertheless a most wonderful coincidence. The General never communicated to me his professed intention, but left me in entire ignorance of his generous purpose; like the overture itself, it was profoundly concealed from me. There was an authorized denial from me, which went the circle of the public prints, immediately after the arrival at Washington of the Fayetteville letter. In that denial my words are given.—They were contained in a letter dated at Washington City on the 18th of April last, and are correctly stated to have been "that the statement that his (my) friends had made such a proposition as the letter describes, to the friends of General Jackson was, as far as he knew or believed, utterly destitute of foundation; that he was unwilling to believe that Gen. Jackson had made any such statement; but that no matter with whom it had originated, he was fully persuaded it was a gross fabrication, of the same calumnious character with the Kremer story, put forth for the double purpose of injuring his public character, and propping the cause of Gen. Jackson; and that for himself and for his friends, he defied the substantiation of the charge before any fair tribunal whatever."—Such were my own words transmitted in the form of a letter from a friend to a known person. Whereas the charge which they repelled was contained in a letter written by a person then unknown to some person also unknown. Did I not deny the charge under my own signature in my Card, of the 31st January, 1825, published in the National Intelligencer? Was not there a substantial denial of it in my letter to Judge Brooke, dated the 28th of the same month? In my Circular to my Constituents? In my Lewisburg Speech? And may I not add, in the whole tenor of my public life and conduct? If Gen. Jackson had offered to furnish me the name of a member of Congress, who was capable of advising his acceptance of a base and corrupt proposition, ought I to have resorted to his infamous and discredited witness?

It has been a thousand times asserted and repeated, that I violated instructions which I ought to have obeyed. I deny the charge; and I am happy to have this opportunity of denying it in the presence of my assembled Constituents. The General Assembly requested the Kentucky delegation to vote in a particular way. A majority of that delegation, including myself, voted in opposition to that request. The legislature did not intend to give an imperative instruction. The distinction between a request and an instruction was familiar to the legislature; and their rolls attest that the former is always addressed to the members of the House of Representatives, and the latter only to the Senators of the United States.

But I do not rely exclusively on this recognized distinction. I dispute at once the right of the legislature to issue a mandatory instruction to the Representatives of the people. Such a right has no foundation in the Constitution, in the reason or nature of things, nor in the usage of the Kentucky Legislature. Its exercise would be a manifest usurpation. The General Assembly has the incontrovertible right to express its opinion and to proclaim its wishes on any political subject whatever; and to such an expression great deference and respect are due; but it is not obligatory. The people, when, in August, 1824, they elected members to the General Assembly, did not invest them with any power to regulate or control the exercise of the discretion of the Kentucky delegation in the Congress of the United States. I put it to the candor of every elector present, if he intended to part with his own right, or anticipate the exertion of any such power by the legislature, when he gave his vote in August, 1824?

The only instruction which I received from a legitimate source, emanated from a respectable portion of my immediate constituents; and that directed me to exercise my own discretion, regardless of the will of the legislature. You subsequently ratified my vote by unequivocal demonstrations repeatedly given of your affectionate attachment and your unshaken confidence. You ratified it two years ago by the election of my personal and political friend (Judge Clarke) to succeed me in the House of Representatives, who had himself subscribed the only legitimate instruction which I received. You ratify it by the presence and the approbation of this vast and respectable assemblage.

I rejoice again and again, that the contest has at last assumed its present practical form. Heretofore, malignant whispers and dark surmises have been clandestinely circulated, or openly and unblushingly uttered by irresponsible

agents. They were borne upon the winds, and like them were invisible and intangible. No responsible man stood forward to sustain them, with his acknowledged authority. They have at last a local habitation and a name. General Jackson has now thrown off the mask, and comes confessedly forth from behind his concealed batteries, publicly to accuse and convict me. We stand confronted before the American people. Pronouncing the charges, as I again do, destitute of all foundation, and gross aspersions, whether elandestinely or openly issued from the halls of the Capitol, the saloons of the Hermitage, or by press, by pen, or by tongue; and safely resting on my conscious integrity, I demand the witness, and await the event with fearless confidence.

The issue is fairly joined. The imputed offence does not comprehend a single friend but the collective body of my friends in Congress; and it accuses them of offering, and me with sanctioning corrupt propositions, derogating from honor, and in violation of the most sacred of duties. The charge has been made after two years deliberation. Gen. Jackson has voluntarily taken his position, and without provocation. In voting against him as president of the United States, I gave him no just cause of offence. I exercised no more than my indisputable privilege, as, on a subsequent occasion, of which I have never complained, he exercised his in voting against me as Secretary of State. Had I voted for him, I must have gone counter to every fixed principle of my public life. I believed him incompetent, and his election fraught with danger. At this early period of the Republic, keeping steadily in view the dangers which had overturned every other Free State, I believed it to be essential to the lasting preservation of our liberties, that a man, devoid of civil talents, and offering no recommendation but one founded on military service, should not be selected to administer the Government. I believe so yet; and I shall consider the days of the Commonwealth numbered, when an opposite principle is established. I believed, and still believe, that now, when our institutions are in comparative infancy, is the time to establish the great principle, that military qualification alone is not a sufficient title to the Presidency. If we start right, we may run a long race of liberty, happiness, and glory. If we stumble in setting out, we shall fall as others have fallen before us, and fall without even a claim to the regrets or sympathies of mankind.

I have never done Gen. Jackson, knowingly, any injustice. I have taken pleasure, on every proper occasion, to bestow on him merited praise for the glorious issue of the battle of New Orleans. No American citizen enjoyed higher satisfaction than I did with the event. I heard it for the first time on the Boulevards of Paris; and I eagerly perused the details of the action, with the anxious hope that I should find that the gallant militia of my own State had avenged, on the banks of the Mississippi, the blood which they had so freely spilt on the disastrous field of Raisin. That hope was not then gratified; and although I had the mortification to read the official statement, that they had gloriously fled, I was nevertheless thankful for the success of the arms of my country, and felt grateful to him who had most contributed to the ever memorable victory. This concession is not now made for the purpose of conciliating the favor or mitigating the wrath of Gen. Jackson. He has erected an impassable barrier between us, and I would scorn to accept any favor at his hands. I thank my God that He has endowed me with a soul incapable of apprehension from the anger of any being but himself.

I have, as your Representative, freely examined, and in my deliberate judgment, justly condemned the conduct of Gen. Jackson in some of our Indian wars. I believed, and yet believe him, to have trampled upon the Constitution of his country, and to have violated the principles of humanity. Entertaining these opinions, I did not and could not vote for him.

I owe you, my friends and fellow citizens, many apologies for this long interruption of the festivities of the day. I hope that my desire to vindicate their honored object, and to satisfy you that he is not altogether unworthy of them, will be deemed sufficient.

APHORISMS.

He that never changed any of his opinions, never corrected any of his errors. Those who are united by religion, should be united by charity.

I have always found that those preachers have most commanded my heart, who have most illuminated my head.

Anger.—To be angry is to revenge the faults of others upon ourselves.—Swift.

Variety.

RECOLLECTIONS OF PARIS. THE ROYAL FAMILY.

As I was passing one morning, through the Place du Carrousel in front of the Tuilleries, I was fortunate enough to get, by mere accident, a deliberate and satisfactory look, at the three principal personages of the Royal Family—King, Son, and Grand-Son—the very respectable firm that now preside over the operations, civil, military, and commercial, of France. Royalty in its three stages—incipient—unfledged—in the shell, as I may say, in the person of his Royal Highness, the Duke de Bordeaux; Royalty ripe, ready, and expectant, in the Dauphin, the "Hero of Trocadero;" and Royalty in possession; acting; flourishing in the full flow of dignity, and sanctity, and power, in the sacred form of his Most Christian Majesty Charles the Tenth. I had determined on passing the morning at the Louvre, and was just upon the point of entering the Gallery of Antiques, when my attention was attracted to a plain but handsome carriage and four, which was coming out from the Royal stables; it drew up before the door of the Dauphin's apartment, two avant-couriers handsomely mounted, stationed themselves before it, and a company of the National Guard, with a military band, marched into the square, and formed at a little distance from the carriage.

In a few minutes the drums rolled—the soldiers presented, and a file of laqueys in the Royal livery, with powdered heads and coats covered with silver lace, appeared from the palace, followed by a tall, thin man, of about forty-five, not very handsome or dignified in his appearance, and a lady, less good looking, and with a most unamiable and supercilious expression in her countenance.

These were the Duke and Duchess D'Angouleme. As soon as the Royal pair were seated, the carriage drove off "au grand galop;" and almost at the same instant two splendid carriages, with the arms of France blazoned upon the panels, and each drawn by eight superb horses, drove slowly up to the door of the King's apartments; a body of Swiss Guards marched up and formed in hollow square, enclosing the carriages; a troop of huzzars came thundering into the court; a long train of powdered servants in gorgeous liveries came out, and ranged themselves in a double line from the palace to the carriage door—and presently the King appeared with some noblemen of his household, and got into the first: the other was filled with officers of his suite. The drums rolled again, and away they went, followed by the cavalry, and preceded by a dozen avant-couriers. By this time a numerous body of gazers had assembled, but they manifested no very great attachment for their monarch; a few took off their hats, but none cried "Vive le Roi."

The King is very tall, and a very thin man of 70, with white hair, and sharp black eyes; his face has but little of the Bourbon in it, but is strongly indicative of the weakness and timidity of his character. Its most prominent expression is fear—religious fear.—And it has a care worn, melancholy look about the mouth, which coincides with his well known anxiety and superstitious terrors concerning his future welfare. Both he and his son, the Dauphin, have a fidgety, nervous affection in the muscles of the face and hands, which is unpleasant to look upon, and is totally incompatible with dignity of demeanor. The Duchess D'Angouleme looks like, and is, haughty, unforgiving woman, of considerable strength of character.

About an hour after the departure of these illustrious personages, another royal carriage, with six horses, drew up in the Square, and was entered by the Duke de Bordeaux, (the son of the Duke de Berry) and his Governor. The Duke is a pretty slender, delicate looking boy, of some 9 or 10 years of age, small for his years, and of a very pleasant countenance. He was dressed in a plain blue jacket and trowsers, without star or ornament of any kind, and had on a blue cloth foraging cap, which he touched occasionally with much condescension, in compliment to the spectators. He looked very like a King in miniature, and comported himself very graciously, standing up at the windows of the carriage, and smiling, as if pleased with the attention of the people, who appeared to look upon him with much good will, particularly the women who were obviously charmed with his youth, and called him their "joli mignon."

There was a little policy displayed in the manner of his exit too, for the carriage was not hurried off like those of

the King and the Dauphin, but went out of the square, and along the street at a slow pace, as if to encourage the prepossession of the people, and please them, by granting them a good look at their future King.

BEWARE OF ASSASSINS!

A couple of desperadoes are traversing the United States, and are making dreadful havoc of the lives and property of old and young. They have already slain more of the inhabitants than were slain in the battles, and perished in prison ships, during the American war; and at the same time, they have wasted more substance than would pay the whole national debt.

Their strength is invincible. Their method of attack is to strike people on the head, then instantly trip up their heels, pick their pockets, and continue their blows on the head, till they have quite beaten out their brains. Though they infest public houses chiefly, they are also found lurking about in the closets of private houses, in the workshops of mechanics, and in the fields of farmers. In some instances, whole families have fallen victims to the murders; nay whole towns have been ruined by them. "One poor man, here-about, that had formerly been an industrious thriving mechanic, has very lately been murdered by them in a manner too horrible to relate; and there are several others in the vicinity who have been daily attacked by them, robbed of their money, smitten to the brain-pan, knocked down, and in all respects so violently handled, that an alarming stupor has succeeded, and they are already brought to death's door. In a word, the country is in danger of a couple of outlandish miscreants, who mock at reason, trample upon the precious rights of man, and equally bid defiance both to law and gospel.

The names of those two ruffians are Whiskey and Brandy!!!

THE STREAM OF LIFE.—The following beautiful passage is from a sermon preached by Bishop Heber, to his parishioners, a short time before his departure for India, in 1823.

"Life bears us on like the stream of a mighty river. Our boat at first glides down the narrow channel, through the playful murmurings of the little brook, and the windings of its grassy border. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads; the flowers on the brink seem to offer themselves to our young hands; we are happy in hope, and we grasp eagerly at the beauties around us; but the stream hurries on, and still our hands are empty.

"Our course in youth and manhood is along a wider and deeper flood, and amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated by the moving picture of enjoyment and industry which passes before us; we are excited by some equally short-lived disappointment. But our energy and our dependence are both in vain. The stream bears us on, and our joys and our griefs are alike left behind us; we may be shipwrecked, but we cannot anchor; our voyage may be hastened, but it cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth, the river hastens towards its home, till the roaring of the ocean is in our ears, and the tossing of the waves is beneath our keel, and the lands lessen from our eyes, and the floods are lifted up around us, and the earth loses sight of us, and we take our last leave of earth and its inhabitants, and of our further voyage there is no witness but the Infinite and the Eternal.

"And do we still take so much anxious thought for future days, when the days which have gone by have so strangely and uniformly deceived us? Can we still so set our hearts on the creatures of God, when we find by sad experience that the Creator only is permanent? Or shall we not rather lay aside every weight and every sin which doth most easily beset us, and think of ourselves henceforth as wayfaring persons only, who have no abiding inheritance but in the hope of a better world, and to whom even that world would be worse than helpless, if it were not for our Lord Jesus Christ, and the interest we have obtained in his mercies."

LIFE.—"How fearful is the very life which we hold! We have our being beneath a cloud, and are a marvel even to ourselves. There is not a single thought which has its affixed limits. Like circles in the water our researches weaken as they extend, and vanish at last into the immeasurable and unfathomable space of the vast unknown. We are like children in the dark; we tremble in a shadowy and terrible void, peopled with our fancies! Life is our real night, and the finest gleam of the morning, which brings us certainty, is death."

In the decline of life shame and grief are of short duration; whether it be that we bear easily what we have bore long, or, that age less regarded, we less regard others; or, that we look with slight regard upon afflictions, to which we know that the hand of death is about to put an end.